

Appendix K

Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches

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Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches

Park or Beach	County	Information
U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Coastal Holdings – Arcata Field Office		
Manila Dunes Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	Humboldt	The Manila Dunes ACEC consists of 100 acres of beach dune area with snowy plover habitat at the north end of Humboldt Bay’s North Spit. Adjoining property is being acquired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge [NWR]).
Samoa Dunes Recreation Area	Humboldt	Samoa Dunes Recreation Area is a 300-acre multiple-use recreation site adjacent to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) station and immediately north of the mouth of Humboldt Bay. Activities include bird watching, hiking, surfing, fishing, sightseeing, beachcombing, off-highway vehicle use (140 acres designated as “open” riding areas), picnicking, and scientific study of rare plants. The area contains snowy plover habitat.
South Spit Cooperative Management Area	Humboldt	This is an 800-acre cooperative management area, with the majority of the acreage owned by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG); BLM has a conservation easement on over 600 acres and management responsibility for the area.
Lost Coast Headlands	Humboldt	Lost Coast Headlands includes approximately 600 acres of recently acquired coastal terrace and isolated beaches, including the ex-US Naval Oceanography Observation Station. The headlands are located on bluffs south of Centerville Beach County Park.
King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA)	Humboldt and Mendocino	Created by Congress in 1970 as BLM’s 1st NCA, KRNCA covers 60,000 acres of steep coastal mountains and over 35 miles of shoreline between the mouth of the Mattole River and Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. Constituting a major portion of the “Lost Coast,” KRNCA has one of the most pristine portions of the entire California coast. It is possible to hike 24 miles along the coastline trail from the Mattole River to Shelter Cove, as part of the recently designated 54-mile-long Lost Coast National Recreational Trail that crosses the KRNCA and Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. The abandoned Punta Gorda Lighthouse, a small lighthouse that was part of what was considered one of the California coast’s most remote light stations, is accessible along the coastal trail enroute to Sea Lion Gulch Rock, a sea lion haul-out. Low rocks off the lighthouse provide a haul-out area for harbor seals. BLM conducts a tidepool program at limited locations along the coastline. The small Cape Mendocino Lighthouse has been moved from its original cape location to Shelter Cove, where it has been set up on BLM land for local community and visitor use.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
		Shelter Cove, near the south end of the KRNCA, is surrounded largely by privately owned land, with about 10 acres of BLM land with marked pull-outs along Lower Pacific Drive, at Black Sands Beach, Mall Coombs Park, Seal Rock Picnic Area, and Abalone Point. Harbor seals and sea lions can be seen on CCNM offshore rocks at Seal Rock Picnic Area. BLM's 20-acre Mattole Recreation Site is at the KRNCA's northern tip (where the Mattole River meets the Pacific Ocean, the end-point for the 300-square-mile Mattole River watershed) and the north end of the Lost Coast Trail (one of the few coastal wilderness hiking experiences in the United States). Harbor seals and sea lions haul-out on the CCNM rocks ¾ mile north of the Mattole River mouth beach.
BLM Coastal Holdings – Ukiah Field Office		
Stornetta Ranch property acquisition	Mendocino	BLM has recently acquired the uplands grazing portion of the Stornetta Ranch near Point Arena (including the 5-acre Sea Lion Rock) and a conservation easement on the wetlands portion of the Stornetta Ranch at the mouth of the Garcia River and below the bluff and point on which the Point Arena lighthouse is located. This acquisition could create a unique partnership opportunity between BLM, Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, DFG, California State Parks, and Mendocino College—as well as a link to the CCNM.
BLM Coastal Holdings – Hollister Field Office		
Coast Dairies property acquisition	Santa Cruz	BLM is working in partnership with California State Parks to become the co-managers of the 7,000-acre Coast Dairies property currently owned by the Trust for Public Lands. The current plans are for State Parks to manage the coastal side of State Route 1 and BLM to manage the upland portion, and both to manage the entire property under “seamless management.” CCNM rocks and “sea stacks” are situated just off of some of the property’s pocket beaches and terraces.
Fort Ord Public Lands Project	Monterey	BLM is currently the manager of over 7,000 acres of the wildlands of the former Fort Ord Army Base and is in-line to receive an additional 8,000+ acres if cleared from unexploded ordnance. California State Parks will manage the sandy coastal portion of Fort Ord, but BLM is the manager of one of the coast’s large section maritime chaparral plant community.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
BLM Coastal Holdings – Bakersfield Field Office		
Piedras Blancas Light Station	San Luis Obispo	BLM has acquired and is actively managing and working on the restoration of the 20-acre light station. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the lighthouse was one of the largest and most elaborately designed lighthouses on the California coast. Under a cooperative arrangement with State Park's Hearst Castle, BLM is providing once-a-month tours of the facility. The large pillar off the point and the two large Piedras Blancas rocks south of the point, are currently under the ownership of the Hearst Corporation. BLM is actively engaged with the American Land Conservancy, as well as with State Parks, the California Coastal Conservancy, and California Coastal Trails Organization, regarding the long-term disposition of the Hearst Ranch (83,000 acres), with particular focus on the 18 miles of Central Coast (including the Hearst-owned rocks) from Ragged Point south to San Simeon. BLM's Piedras Blancas Light Station is geographically central to this area and key in the long-term coordinated management of this portion of the California coast. BLM is also working with Congresswoman Capp's staff on a congressional designation for the light station that would include it as part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.
Los Osos Greenbelt	San Luis Obispo	BLM has acquired 5 acres within the Los Osos Greenbelt at the southern end of Morro Bay. The Los Osos Greenbelt is managed by a partnership that includes California State Parks, DFG, USFWS, Morro Estuary Greenbelt Alliance, and BLM. The Los Osos Greenbelt is being managed for the protection of several federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species, as well as environmental education, open space, and low-impact recreation.
Irish Hills and Montaña del Oro State Park cooperative management initiative	San Luis Obispo	BLM has partnered with California State Parks on the management of 1,100 acres of public land near the top of the western end of the Irish Hills. Adjoining Montaña del Oro State Park, the BLM land has limited access but broad ocean and coastline views. Irish Hills is managed to protect the natural landscape and the coastal plan communities, including the rare Southern Bishop Pine Forest and majestic oaks.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Point Sal ACEC	Santa Barbara	This isolated area north of Vandenberg Air Force Base is a 77-acre promontory on the coast of northern Santa Barbara County. The area is a unique meeting point and transition zone for tidepool life and plant life common to the north and south coasts of California. The area is also sensitive for cultural resources and geologic values, including a number of large prehistoric shell midden and undeveloped, secluded beach and coastal hills. Point Sal is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district. The undeveloped Point Sal State Beach adjoins BLM's ACEC. CCNM's Lion Rock, a sea lion haul-out, and some smaller rocks used as haul-outs by harbor seal are offshore of the ACEC.. Lion Rock as viewed from Point Sal offers a breath-taking example of the CCNM.
BLM Coastal Holdings – Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office		
San Diego Project	San Diego	BLM maintains a small project office east of San Diego. The project includes management of the 18,500-acre Otay Mountain Wilderness Area, located just 15 miles southeast of San Diego, which contains a commanding view of San Diego Bay, southwestern San Diego County, and eastern Tijuana.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
National Park Service Units		
Redwoods National Park	Del Norte and Humboldt	Redwood forests and streams are found here, with numerous miles of coastline that include a variety of rocks and sea stacks. The legislation creating the national park established a ¼-mile offshore boundary, a boundary drawn (not surveyed) on the Master Title Plats ¼ mile off the shoreline and around the outer limits of the offshore rocks. The legislation also links the national park with the three adjoining State Parks units by establishing the Redwoods National and State Parks to be administered in a partnership between the National Park Service (NPS) and the California State Parks system. BLM's status maps show the ¼-mile boundary extending along the boundaries of the coastal State Parks units of the Redwood National and State Parks. Rocks and sea stacks within the drawn boundary include Sisters Rocks, Footsteps Rock, False Klamath Rocks, and White Rock.
Point Reyes National Seashore	Marin County	Established by President Kennedy in 1962, it comprises over 100 square miles, including 80 miles of coastline and any rocks within ¼ mile offshore. Features include the Point Reyes Light Station, the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station, and dozens of shipwrecks in the waters off Point Reyes (e.g., the remains of the 1595 wreck of the San Agustin, the first shipwreck in California history). Point Reyes National Seashore also hosts the Pacific Coast Learning Center for the San Francisco Bay Area Network of National Parks. The Learning Center provides office space, housing, data, reports, coordination, and logistical support for researchers performing projects in any area of scientific, social, cultural, or historic inquiry within Bay Area parks.
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Marin, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and San Mateo	GGNRA is one of the largest urban national parks in the world. The total park area contains over 75,000 acres of land and water. Approximately 28 miles of coastline lies within its boundaries, and it includes all of the rocks within 1/4 mile offshore. One of the nation's most highly visited NPS units, GGNRA comprises numerous sites, including Alcatraz Island, Marin Highlands, Fort Funston, and Fort Mason—as well as Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site, and the Presidio of San Francisco.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Channel Islands National Park	Ventura, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles	Comprised of five of the eight California Channel Islands, Channel Islands National Park is home to a wide variety of nationally and internationally significant natural and cultural resources. The park consists of over 124,000 acres of islands and over 125,000 acres of underwater marine reserves. The park's islands include the 639-acre Santa Barbara Island, the park's first island when the Channel Islands National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1938. (The park was designated a National Biosphere Reserve in 1976; Congress expanded it and established it as a National Park in 1980.) The 699-acre Anacapa Island includes a lighthouse; the 9,325-acre San Miguel Island is owned by the U.S. Navy. One-quarter of the 52,794-acre Santa Rosa Island and the 60,645-acre Santa Cruz Island is owned by NPS; the remainder is owned by The Nature Conservancy. The park's marine resources extend 1 mile from the islands' shorelines.
Santa Monica National Recreation Area	Ventura and Los Angeles	The Santa Monica National Recreation Area is a cooperative effort that joins federal, state, and local park agencies with private preserves and landowners to protect the natural and cultural resources of this transverse mountain range and seashore. Located in a Mediterranean ecosystem, the Santa Monica Mountains contain a wide variety of plants and wildlife, as well as an interesting and diverse cultural history, including serving as "L.A.'s backyard."
Cabrillo National Monument	San Diego	Established by Presidential Proclamation in 1913 to commemorate Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's exploration of the coast of California, the monument covers the southern end of Point Loma. The monument offers a superb view of San Diego's harbor and skyline. The Old 1854 Point Loma Lighthouse stands on the highest point of the monument; on the west side of the monument is a small but significant stretch of rocky-intertidal coastline with tidepools. Recently, Congress extended NPS's jurisdiction to ¼ mile off the western shoreline.
California Department of Parks and Recreation Units		
Pelican State Beach	Del Norte	This is the northernmost portion of the CCNM; about a dozen rocks are within ½ mile offshore and merge with the Oregon Coast NWR.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Patrick's Point State Park	Humboldt	Patrick's Point State Park contains sea stacks, both onshore (State Parks) and offshore (CCNM), and smaller rocks. State Parks provides interpretive materials for the sea stacks and rocky area with tidepools. Offshore rocks and sea stacks provide breeding habitat for pigeon guillemots, black oystercatchers, western gulls, and pelagic cormorants—as well as haul-outs for sea lions and harbor seals.
Trinidad State Beach	Humboldt	This is a unique partnership opportunity with a State Parks unit, the Town of Trinidad, and Humboldt State University Marine Laboratory. Pewetole Island with spruce trees is on the south side of College Cove, On the Flatiron side of College Cove, Flatiron Rock and Blank Rock are offshore, and Green Rock is located to the northwest; Trinidad Bay with Prisoner Rock, Flat Rock, and Camel Rock are located on east side of Trinidad Head; Pilot Rock is located due south of Trinidad Head; other rocks and sea stacks are in the area.
Little River State Beach	Humboldt	Rocks are in the mouth of Little River.
Sinkyone Wilderness State Park	Mendocino	This state park has a large number of offshore rocks and sea stacks with viewing access only via wilderness trails. Rocks provide nesting areas for black oystercatchers, western gulls, pelagic cormorants, and pigeon guillemots—as well as haul-outs for harbor seals and sea lions.
Westport-Union Landing State Beach	Mendocino	A few small rocks with larger rocks and sea stacks are at Abalone Point to the south. This is a nesting site for western gulls, Brandt's cormorants, pelagic cormorants, and pigeon guillemots.
MacKerricher State Park	Mendocino	There are a series of low reefs and interpretive possibilities along Laguna Point Trail, along the rocky shore.
Jug Handle State Reserve	Mendocino	Rocks off headlands and craggy cliffs; nature trails and possibility for geologic interpretation.
Casper Headlands State Beach and Reserve	Mendocino	This is a small state beach. Four parcels of state reserve along the bluff overlook the state beach, with views of the rocky coast and offshore rocks, and rocky-intertidal coastline. Harbor seals haul-out from offshore rocks.
Russian Gulch State Park	Mendocino	This state park has rocks around a cove. It has an offshore rocky-intertidal and subtidal coastline, and is also a popular skin diving spot.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Mendocino Headlands State Park	Mendocino	This state park has 2 miles of sea cliffs with extended rocks and small islands, including Goat Island. It is an important seabird nesting site with over 1,000 bird species, including common murre, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and black oystercatcher. A driving loop with pull-outs provides interpretive opportunities.
Van Damme State Park	Mendocino	A number of rocks and sea stacks are at the mouth of Little River, and in and around the cove.
Navarro River Redwoods State Park	Mendocino	Rocks and sea stacks are outside the river mouth, including the Arch of the Navarro—a large sea stack.
Greenwood State Beach	Mendocino	Greenwood, Elk, and Cuffey's Coves—with a wide variety of rocks, islets, and domed sea stacks—provide some of the best views in the CCFM. State Parks' historic timber company office, which is now being used as an interpretive center and museum with limited hours, has visitor contact and interpretation possibilities. Greenwood Cove, an historic "doghole port," has remnants of cable sling operation. The offshore rocks and sea stacks support nesting pelagic cormorants and pigeon guillemots, as well as western gulls and Brandt's cormorants.
Schooner Gulch State Park	Mendocino	Schooner Gulch is an undeveloped state park land with tidepools.
Salt Point State Park	Sonoma	Salt Point includes 7 miles of rocky coastline—undisturbed and rich in marine life—and includes many tidepool areas. Gerstle Cove Reserve is an underwater ecological preserve that was established to allow the recovery of the depleted abalone population. Stump Beach is reported to be one of the best locations in California for observing the breeding behavior of pelagic cormorants.
Fort Ross State Historic Park	Sonoma	Fort Ross has some rocks near Northwest Cape and Fort Ross Cove. Fort Ross Reef is south-southeast of the park. The rocks and sea stacks offshore of Northwest Cape—on the Call Ranch unit of Fort Ross State Historic Park—are used as roosting sites by pelagic cormorants, western gulls, and endangered California brown pelicans.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Sonoma Coast State Beach	Sonoma	There is a wide range of opportunities to view and interpret a variety of rocks and sea stacks from Bodega Head to Russian Gulch, including Goat Rock overlook, Duncan's Landing, School House Beach, Carmet Beach, Arched Rock Beach, and Bodega Head. The Sonoma Coast includes 13 miles of coastline characterized by short stretches of sandy beach separated by rocky headlands. Larger offshore rocks are nesting areas for Brandt's cormorants, western gulls, and pigeon guillemots. Duncan's Landing, an historic "doghole port" (the iron rings used to secure the ships are still visible) has a parking area that faces south looking at dozens of CCNM rocks. Bodega Rock—located 1/2 mile south of Bodega Head—supports a breeding colony of Brandt's cormorants and western gulls, and is an important haul-out for sea lions and harbor seals.
Pacifica State Beach	San Mateo	Operated by the City of Pacifica. This beach may include San Pedro Point, from which the San Pedro Rocks extend.
Gray Whale Cove State Beach	San Mateo	This State Parks unit south of Devil's Slide Rock may provide a viewing opportunity from the site of Base End Station—a World War II observation post.
Point Montara Light Station	San Mateo	A rock shore is below the light station.
Pescadero State Beach	San Mateo	Pescadero has numerous low rocks, with a couple of rocks over 10 feet above sea level; one central islet—about 1 acre in size and accessible at low tide—is the dominant feature. The parking lot looks out onto the islet, and the beach is a popular stopping place for visitors and beach-goers. Tidepools are located at the south end of the beach. The rocks at Pescadero Point provide haul-outs for harbor seals and Steller's sea lions. This location provides a great opportunity for CCNM interpretation and education.
Bean Hollow State Beach	San Mateo	Bean Hollow adjoins Pescadero State Beach and could be included with that unit for planning purposes. A rocky outcrop separates two sandy coves; tidepools are located on the north end.
Pigeon Point Light Station	San Mateo	Rocks and tidepools are located north of the lighthouse, with Steller's sea lions seen on the offshore rocks. A sea stack and other smaller rocks are located south of the light station property (off San Mateo County Parks property).

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Año Nuevo State Reserve	San Mateo	Año Nuevo Island is state property, but all other rocks off the reserve are part of the CCNM. California's largest population of Steller's sea lions inhabits the island. Elephant and harbor seals breed here, and California sea lions represent the largest visiting population.
Wilder Ranch State Park	Santa Cruz	Sedimentary pillars and exposed reefs are seen from the cliffs.
Lighthouse Field State Beach	Santa Cruz	Seal Rock off Point Santa Cruz at Streamer Lane is part of the CCNM, as are about a dozen rocks tucked along West Cliff Drive.
Asilomar State Beach	Monterey	Granitic rocks are found along the rocky shore and reef. Asilomar is located between Point Pinos (in the city of Pacific Grove) and Pebble Beach.
Carmel River State Beach	Monterey	A few rocks are at the north end of the unit. This is the closest State Parks unit to Pescadero Rocks in Stillwater Cove off the Beach Club at Pebble Beach.
Garrapata State Park	Monterey	This state park includes the rocks off the rocky coast. Coastal bluff trails lead to Soberanes Point, where western gulls and pelagic cormorants roost. DFG's Granite Canyon Marine Resources Laboratory is south of the point.
Point Sur State Historic Park	Monterey	The smaller rocks off State Park's Point Sur Light Station on the large basaltic rock are part of the CCNM.
Andrew Molera State Park	Monterey	Locations of offshore rocks and islands, if any, need to be assessed.
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park	Monterey	A series of rocks are off the rocky coastline. The Caltrans pull-out at Partington Point provides one of the most photographed views of Big Sur and CCNM.
William Randolph Hearst Memorial State Beach	San Luis Obispo	Some small rocks are along the cove.
San Simeon State Park	San Luis Obispo	A large number of small rocks and exposed reefs are along the coast north of San Simeon Creek.
Cayucos State Beach	San Luis Obispo	A few scattered rocks are in the area.
Morro Strand State Beach	San Luis Obispo	An isolated rock is in the surf at the north end of the beach.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Montaña del Oro State Park	San Luis Obispo	Pleistocene marine terraces overlay hills of steeply dipping Monterey shales that are exposed in contoured strata along the sea cliffs. Distinctive mounds of hard volcanic rock are visible on the terrace—created by erosion of the softer sedimentary rock that once surrounded them. Offshore, the same process has produced sea stacks. Rocks are inside Spooner Cove.
Point Sal State Beach	Santa Barbara	Lion Rock—a sea and harbor lion haul-out area—is south of the beach and part of BLM’s Point Sal ACEC.
Carpinteria State Beach	Santa Barbara	A small cluster of rocks are at the surf line.
Leo Carillo State Park	Los Angeles	A few rocks and a tidepool are at Sequit Point.
El Matador State Beach	Los Angeles	Small rocks are close to shore.
Point Dume State Beach	Los Angeles	The basaltic hill of Point Dume was once an offshore island and was later connected to the mainland by a tombolo, a deposition landform that connects an island to the shore. The rocky shore with tidepools and offshore rocks is used for roosting by cormorants and endangered California brown pelicans.
Royal Palms State Beach	Los Angeles	There is a low rock with roosting cormorants in front of the northern lifeguard tower. White Point Beach, a rocky cove southeast of the state beach, has extensive tidepools.
Crystal Cove State Park	Los Angeles	This state park has classic exposed reefs, short trails and interpretive sites on the cliff edges above reefs, and Arch Rock off the north end of the park.
San Clemente State Beach	Los Angeles	San Mateo Rocks are visible from the parking lot and beach. Sea lions haul out on the rocks.
County, Municipal, and Private Park Units and Access Points		
Clifford Kamph Memorial County Park	Del Norte	There is a view of Cone Rock (CCNM) at the end of the campground.
Point Saint George Public Access	Del Norte	This former USCG station has a view from the bluff trail out across Saint George Reef to Saint George Lighthouse (Del Norte County lease to Saint George Reef Lighthouse Preservation Society), located 7 miles offshore.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Crescent City and Harbor District	Del Norte	This location includes a mix of CCNM rocks, islands in private or local government ownership (including Preston Island, Whaler Island, and Del Norte Historical Society's Crescent City Lighthouse at Battery Point Island), and the 16-acre Castle Rock NWR, as well as a variety of public access points (e.g., Pebble Beach) and driving pull-outs.
City of Trinidad	Humboldt	A large number of rocks and sea stacks are in Trinidad Harbor on the south side of Trinidad Head; major seabird rookeries and rocks are off Trinidad State Park on the north side. Trinidad Head Lighthouse (USCG) is located halfway up Trinidad Head (Trinidad Civic Club built a replica in 1948 above the harbor at the end of Trinity Street to serve as a memorial to fishermen lost at sea). Humboldt State University's Fred Telonicher Marine Laboratory is located on the terrace above Trinidad Head.
Point Arena Headland	Mendocino	This prominent headland at the mouth of the Garcia River is the site of the Point Arena Lighthouse (managed by the non-profit Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, Inc.); An ex-Naval communications facility currently used as a research station by Mendocino College is located about 1 mile south of the light station. (Note: BLM is currently working on acquiring the Garcia River wetlands portion of the Stonetta Ranch.)
Gualala Point Regional Park	Sonoma	Gualala Point Island is located south of the park and is a major seabird rookery, particularly for Brandt's cormorants.
Sea Ranch	Sonoma	This planned second-home community has a variety of CCNM rocks and sea stacks off its rocky coastline; three public access trails off State Route 1 lead to pocket beaches (Shell Beach, Pebble Beach, and Black Point Beach) and three additional trails, including the Blufftop Trail.
Mussel Rock City Park	San Mateo	In Daly City, Mussel Rock—covered with California mussels—is a harbor seal haul-out. The San Andreas Fault enters the ocean just north of Mussel Rock.
City of Pacifica	San Mateo	Rockaway Beach and San Pedro Beach accesses include rocky points and also may include access to San Pedro Rocks.
James V. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	San Mateo	Managed by San Mateo Parks Department, the reserve includes 3 miles of rocky coastline interspersed with sandy beaches. This is one of California's richest intertidal areas with extensive intertidal shale reefs.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Martin's Beach	San Mateo	This private fee beach has a large shale sea stack and rocks at the north end of the beach—where black oystercatchers, pigeon guillemots, and pelagic cormorants nest and harbor seals haul-out.
Greyhound Rock Access	Santa Cruz	Managed by Santa Cruz County Parks and Recreation, the large parking lot with benches and an overlook platform provides a good view of Greyhound Rock (and Pelican Rock to south) and a trail to the beach. Greyhound Rock—a large elongated and dome-shaped mudstone formation—is easily accessible at low tide and is a good spot for surf kayaking.
Monterey Bay Aquarium	Monterey	A few small rocks are located just offshore from the aquarium, including a small cluster of rocks used as a harbor seal haul-out area (at the aquarium's Portola Cafe, patrons are provided a pair of binoculars and a seal and seabird identification list along with the menu). Some very small rocks are visible from a public alley between aquarium buildings.
City of Pacific Grove	Monterey	The city's entire rocky coastline contains a series of small rocks and clusters of granitic sea stacks around Point Pinos. Ocean View Boulevard and Sunset Drive provide driving and viewing access of the city's entire coastline. A walking trail also follows the coastline, and intertidal areas provide some "world-class" tidepools. Point Pinos Lighthouse—located on a terrace ¼ mile above the point—is managed by the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History.
Pebble Beach and 17-Mile Drive	Monterey	Pebble Beach Company manages the private community with toll gates and a tour brochure, including Bird and Seal Rocks (CCNM), Cypress Point Lookout (private), and Stillwater Cove with Pescadero Rocks (CCNM).
Diablo Canyon	San Luis Obispo	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) operates the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and controls access to about 10 miles of rocky coastline. Lion Rock (CCNM) is a large nesting area for cormorants and a haul-out area for sea lions.
Port San Luis	San Luis Obispo	A number of rocks dot San Luis Bay. Whalers Island was patented in 1868, and a jetty was built out from Point San Luis to the island and out into the bay. Historic Port San Luis (Port Harford) Lighthouse—built in 1890 on Point San Luis—is managed by the Port San Luis Harbor District, but access is controlled by PG&E.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
City of Pismo Beach	San Luis Obispo	Off the community of Shell Beach within the Pismo Beach city limits are a number of rocks and sea stacks that provide roosting sites for cormorants and brown pelicans. Margo Dodd City Park overlooks an islet and offshore rocks that are haul-out grounds and a nursery for harbor seals and a rookery for several species of shorebirds. California brown pelicans roost in large numbers on the islet level with the gazebo at Margo Dodd City Park. Pigeon guillemots nest on the sea cliffs and offshore rocks.
Paradise Cove	Los Angeles	This privately owned cove fishing pier and California's first artificial reef contains some emerged rocks that have appeared as backdrops in numerous movies, TV shows, and commercials (e.g., the cove was used in the filming of the TV series "The Rockford Files").
City of Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles	This has been a planned residential community since the 1920s. The city's entire 4.5-mile shoreline is the Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve, incorporating 130 acres of undeveloped bluff parkland and a 1963 state tidelands grant that includes the adjacent offshore area. Tidepools include a few CCNM rocks, and Flat Rock and Bit Rock are located offshore.
City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Los Angeles	Developed as a residential community in the late 1940s, the city is situated along 7.5 miles of coastline, including Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend. The 80-acre Abalone Cove County Beach is now the Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve, which includes extensive tidepools with exposed reefs and low rocks within the CCNM. Point Vincente Park and Lighthouse are situated on the high bluff above a rocky shoreline.
Little Corona del Mar Beach	Orange	At the end of Poppy Avenue between Corona del Mar and Newport Beach, and within the Robert E. Bedham Marine Life Protection Reserve, the beach is a sandy cove with rocky tidepools and reefs. It is a popular spot for photographers, including wedding photos and family portraits with the CCNM's Arch Rock as the background. A larger rock at Pelican Point just south of the cove has no public access.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
City of Laguna Beach	Orange	The city's 4.5-mile coastline contains a series of small pocket beaches (including Wood's Cove and Halfway Rock) with rocks and a few sea stacks. Each beach has public access. Heisler Park City Park is located on the bluff on the north side of Main Beach and has a walkway that extends beyond Rock Pile (CCNM rocks) Beach. A large gazebo provides an overlook of Bird Rock just to north of Main Beach. Seal Rocks (also known as Twin Rocks) provides roosting for cormorants and brown pelicans, as well as California sea lions. The Glenn E. Vedder Ecological Reserve encompasses much of the offshore area (from the south end of Main Beach to Crescent Bay Point).
La Jolla Cove Area	San Diego	This favorite beach resort since the 1860s contains some low exposed rocks, reefs, and tidepools in and around the cove, off Ellen Scripps City Park, at Children's Pool Beach (including Seal Rock), and along the rock coastline. Years ago, a curved breakwater was built over some of the offshore rocks to create the Children's Pool, a beach that is now being used as a haul-out area by a growing population of harbor seals.
Bird Rock and False Point	San Diego	At the end of Bird Rock Avenue, Bird Rock is a large guano-covered rock that extends 120 feet offshore and serves as a resting place for gulls, cormorants, and California brown pelicans. (Note: The area is called Bird Rock, not for the rock itself, but after Mr. Bird, who was one of the first developers of a shoreline community that in 1907 was known as "Bird Rock, City by the Sea."). False Point to the south of the Bird Rock area is a series of sedimentary shelves that create exposed reefs.
Sunset Cliffs Park	San Diego	This San Diego city park provides the southernmost public access to the CCNM. Sunset Cliffs Drive skirts the narrow park, and a dirt path along the park's sandstone cliffs provides access to the coastline. "Southern Rock," a small eroding sandstone pillar located only a few feet offshore of the low cliff, is currently considered the CCNM's southern end.

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